For Common Prosperity And Well-Being

Nippon Times

For Independence and Fraternity

No. 16,037 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

HISTORIC TALKS OF ASIA PAPERS OPENING TODAY

82 Delegates Will Discuss Measures to Push War to Successful Completion

ASSEMBLY TO LAST 3 DAYS

President Amau of Board of Information and East Asia Minister Aoki Speaking

Today marks the historic opening of the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers which will be held for three days at the Dai Toa Kaikan at Marunouchi, Tokyo for the purpose of discussing measures for contribution to the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia and the construction of Greater East Asia.

Being held within a fortnight after the epoch making Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations in Tokyo in which the Joint Declaration for the establishment of Greater East Asia was unanimously adopted by the Representatives of the six participating countries of East Asia, much significance is being attached to the conference opening today.

Attending the conference will be a total of 82 delegates: 43 from Japan, 14 from China, six from Manchoukuo, two each from Thailand, the Philippines, Hongkong, Borneo and Malai, and three each from Burma and Celebes, and one each from Java, Seram and Sumatra. In contrast to past newspaper conventions which have been held in Tokyo, confined to delegates from Japan, Manchoukuo and China, the present assembly will have new faces in delegates from the Southern Regions.

The chiefs of the various delegations will assemble at 10 a.m. at the Dai Toa Kaikan for a preliminary conference to decide on the agenda of the three-day meeting. The assembly will come to order at 1 p.m. with all delegates in attendance.

Following the announcement by the Chairman of the commencement of the assembly, the National Group Rites will be held. Then Tokichi Tanaka, President of the Nippon Press Association will deliver an opening address, which will be followed by the speech by Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, the congratulatory address by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, reading of the congratulatory messages from Germany and other countries, and addresses by representatives of the Army and Navy Press Sections of the Imperial Headquarters.

Following the close of the first day's sessions at 4 p.m., the delegates will be the guests of the Board of Informtion at a dinner party at the Dai Toa Kaikan.

The delegates spent Tuesday afternoon visiting the Mainichi and other leading newspaper offices, dividing themselves in two parties. At 5 p.m., the two parties assembled at the office of the Radio Corporation of Japan, where they broadcast their views, and expressing their resolution to play their role in shattering the resistance of the Anglo-Americans in the War of Greater East Asia.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES POUR INTO SHONAN FROM NORTH

Negri Sembilan Sends 5 Tons Of Supplies Daily; Cottage Industries Thrive

Domei

SHONAN, November 15.—Ever-increasing supplies of fresh vegetables and fruit are being brought down here daily by rail from Negri Sembilan Province to augment the requirements of the people of this city.

Nearly five tons of sweet gourd, bananas, papayas and pineapples are the daily quota of fruit and vegetables that find their way into the Shonan market, it was revealed by the officials of a branch office of the Negri Sembilan Government Agency.

Incidentally, at this office, good examples of cottage industries now thriving all over the province are on exhibition. These include locally-manufactured brooms, mats, baskets, straw-plaited articles and a wide variety of alcoholic drinks, as well as red palm oil. All of these will eventually be introduced into Shonan markets, it was revealed.

Japanese Fleet Destroys 6 U.S. Warships in Pacific

Bitter Night Attack Off Bougainville Island When Enemy Fleet Met Doom, Is Vividly Described; Foe's Destroyer Blindly Razed Comrade Ship

By MAKOTO KOYANAGI
Of the Navy Press Corps

ABOARD THE WARSHIP X X.—As part of the magnificent victories scored off Bougainville Island can be counted this one in which the Japanese Fleet broke its silence of one year and blasted six American warships, including three large-sized cruisers, off the island in one hammering smash and crippled three others.

The following is the record of that momentous night action.

November 1, X minutes after X o'clock. The pale, thin new moon shining through the sheer veil of clouds had gone behind dark rolling rain clouds and with a squall probably coming up the air was indigo-dark. Over the surface of the sea were drawn several streaks of white at rapid speed, extending quickly in length. A raiding unit was moving out; the white streaks were the wake left on the surface by the unit.

Flagship Leads Way

The objective? The vicinity of Gazelle Bay in Bougainville, the new battlefield. At the head of the columns was the flagship, X X. The force was cutting through the waves, the men in the ships brimming over with the spirit to crush the enemy. But at this moment this feeling was being held down and everybody seemed holding his breath waiting for something to break.

X minutes after X o'clock. Bugles blasted out "combat posts!" Everything was ready. Inside the steel ships, there was burning fighting spirit.

But some more time passed. No sign of the enemy which by now should have been caught. Did they flee southward? No! They were supposed to have transports to convoy. With nerves toned up razor-sharp, all eyes peered through the black over to the horizon.

A Japanese scout plane dropped some flares. Through the pitch black air dropped balls of bright silver light and after a while they fell into the sea leaving thin streaks behind them. Still no enemy ships were to be seen. Some more time strained through the taut nerves. The lookouts silently stuck to their binoculars.

2 Enemy Ships Sunk

Then Wham!! The No. X ship let go. It had discovered the enemy. The enemy immediately shot back. Flashes of light...then concussions shaking the air. It seemed that at least five or six enemy ships were concentrating their fire on the X X. But the vainly rising water columns revealed the completely panic-stricken state in which the enemy was. The No. X Unit also started firing. For a while there was a splitting exchange of flashes and thundering roars. Then suddenly towering flames shot up from what appeared to be two enemy destroyers. The flames licked up the ships and instantly the ships disappeared. It was a beautiful case of instantaneous sinking.

In this skirmish, not one shot had been fired from the other Japanese columns. They drove in silently. They were aiming to drive in deep into the midst of the enemy and stab him; they were aiming to carry out night attack tactics traditional to the Japanese Navy. The luminous dials showed that the speed was X X knots, already near full speed.

The enemy seemed to be shooting off all its guns. At a speed of between X X seconds to X X seconds between volleys, the explosives literally came down like rain. But the shots were completely wild. Depending solely on radio apparatuses, this was all the enemy could do in the dark.

Then the commander of the Raiding Unit raised his eyebrows. It was an order to drive in deeper and then blast the enemy out of the water at one stroke. From the common sense standpoint it was a reckless thing to do. But, thinking of it later, this firm decision was the thing which fostered victory.

Time for Action

Then came the time for action. From the No. X Unit, X flare shots were fired. With abated breath the men waited for the flare shells to explode. The flares opened and hung from the black sky lighting up the surface of the sea. The bared enemy was moving southwest at a speed of from 30 to 35 knots; a destroyer squadron made up of about 10 destroyers were rushing over the water with the No. 1 vessel putting up a smoke screen, and another fleet was moving along in a position to hit the Japanese Unit from both sides. The enemy was moving along an island. The southeast wind had accumulated rain clouds low along the coast and with probably a squall going on there the visibility was not something desirable. More than that . . . the enemy was X times our force. The situation was disadvantageous for the Japanese. But under the Supreme Commander, the fighters were raring to go.

Orders to begin firing and to begin the torpedo attack were given simultaneously. The flagship, X X, fired its first shot at the large-sized cruiser leading the enemy cruisers. It was X minutes after X a.m., November 2.

For this fleeting bit of fighting had been effected long periods of furious training. And there were men who had given their lives in the training. Everything had been staked for a few minutes of real combat. Guns roared sending death enemyward and torpedoes slipped into the water and lashed through the water like living things.

The flashes of the enemy guns moved at high speed toward the southwest in one line far on the horizon. In the sky was the swinging light of the flares. It was all like a lantern parade one remembered of one's childhood. It was like a misplaced dream.

Death Blows Dealt

The dream ended suddenly when columns of water shot up from the sides of three large-sized enemy cruisers. The spouts of water rose slowly skyward. When they had reached a height four or five times the length of the ships, they stopped and then slowly settled. Torpedo hits! On top of that shells were battered into them. Red flames shot up from the No. 2 vessel and then in an instant it went under. Black smoke rolled out from the No. 3 ship, and the steel began to melt burning palish green. Soon this ship, too, shared its fate with the other. The blotch of thick black smoke it belched one instant before it went out of sight was like a human being's last sigh.

Already three large-sized cruisers and two destroyers had been instantaneously sunk. The others had been set ablaze or damaged. Under the darkening flares one large-sized cruiser was moving staggeringly and two destroyers were revealing their miserable state.

Cease firing! The fighting had lasted only X minutes but the damage dealt the X times large enemy was more than expected. The objective had been attained. The Japanese planes turned around leaving behind the blazing enemy. But the enemy had not been saved by this. One moment before the order to cease attack had been given the No. 1 ship of the No. X Unit had scored a hit on an enemy ship of the cruiser class and had sent it down.

Learning that the Japanese vessels were going away, the horde of enemy destroyers began to give chase. With the psychology of the weak, they who until now were fleeing in disorder and panic were now giving chase. The Japanese destroyer, X X, bringing up the rear, led the enemy here and there for the long period of half an hour and facilitated the Japanese movement away from the scene.

Attack Each Other

Looking back from the bridge a curious sight was seen. Two enemy destroyers, one firing shells with red tracers and the other with green tracers, were gunning each other. The shells, which seemed to be fired from double-barreled high-angle guns, drew arcs in the air for some time until one of the ships burst into flames. Later they seemed to be machine-gunning one another. It was a laughable case of complete panic.

The Japanese Unit dropped anchor at its base in the morning. It had lost only one destroyer, and sustained slight damage on one cruiser; a vast difference from the losses suffered by the enemy. The damaged cruiser had scored two instantaneous sinkings in the beginning of the battle, and most of the destroyer crew had been rescued. Later some 60 crewmen reached the base after rowing for X days. The Japanese naval ensign fluttering in the south sea breeze atop the flagship mast had two holes in it.

His Majesty Grants High Decorations To Two Generals

His Majesty the Emperor Tuesday was gracious enough to confer high decorations upon the late General Nobumasa Tominaga, who died of illness while on duty on the Southern front on November 9, and upon Lieutenant-General Moritaka Nakazono, who was killed while commanding an aerial operation in the skies of South China early in September. The late General Tominaga was posthumously granted the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon and Lieutenant-General Nakazono also the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the First Class Order of the Rising Sun.

AIR FORCE ATTACKS MARAWASA AIRFIELD

12 P-40's, 1 B-24 Shot Down In Air Combat—Set Ablaze Others on the Ground

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTHERN REGIONS, November 16.—A Japanese Boat Unit, encountering and fighting two enemy torpedo boats in waters north of Finschhafen in New Guinea on November 8, repulsed them after damaging and setting ablaze one of them and scoring hits on the other. No damage was sustained by the Japanese force.

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTHERN REGIONS, November 16.—Fighters and bombers of the Japanese Army Air Force in the New Guinea area on Monday morning attacked Marawasa Airfield, 120 kilometers northwest of Lae, setting ablaze four large-sized planes which were on the ground and severely damaging three others also on the ground, and shooting down in air combat 14 P-40's (8 unconfirmed) and one B-24 (unconfirmed). On their return trip the Japanese planes fought with 15 or 16 enemy fighters above Madang and shot down one P-40. Seven Japanese planes either self-blasted themselves or failed to return.

Shimada Reports Victories

Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada Monday morning worshipped at the Meiji and Togo Shrines and reported the brilliant victories scored by the Imperial Forces in the battles off Bougainville Island and prayed for their continued victory.

Dr. Tsutsumi Passes

Dr. Masayoshi Tsutsumi, former President of Osaka University of Technology, died of cancer at his Ushigome home, Tokyo, Sunday afternoon. He was 70 years old.

THRONE HONORS FOUR VISITORS WITH AUDIENCE

His Majesty First Receives Wang Keh-min at Phoenix Hall

ENVOY TSAI PEI IS PRESENT

Ir. Soekarno, Dr. Hatta, Hadyiksmo of Java Mission Also Privileged

His Majesty the Emperor Tuesday was gracious enough to receive in audience Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission and Ir. Soekarno, President of the Central Council of Java, both of whom are staying in Tokyo. Mr. Wang, accompanied by Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei, left the Chinese Embassy at Mamiana, Azabu-ku, shortly after 9 a.m. and Mr. Soekarno, accompanied by two members of his suite, left the Imperial Hotel for the Imperial Palace.

Led by masters of ceremonies, the two distinguished visitors entered the west waiting room. Clad in military uniform, His Imperial Majesty entered the Phoenix Hall at 10 a.m. His Imperial Majesty first granted an audience to Mr. Wang through the introduction of Ambassador Tsai. Filled with awe and trepidation, Mr. Wang stepped toward the Throne and paid his respects to His Imperial Majesty. It is with awe to note here that His Imperial Majesty warmly shook Mr. Wang by his hand and gave gracious words to Mr. Wang through a Court interpreter.

Then, His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to grant an audience to Mr. Soekarno through the introduction of Grand Master of Ceremonies Viscount Yoshitami Matsudaira. Mr. Soekarno offered his respects and reverence to His Imperial Majesty, Who personally shook Mr. Soekarno by the hand and gave gracious words to the Javanese leader through a Court interpreter. Through the introduction of Mr. Soekarno, Dr. Mohammad Hatta and Kivags Hadyiksmo, both members of the Java Central Council, were honored with an Imperial audience. Highly moved by the Imperial solicitude over the construction of Greater East Asia, the four privileged visitors retired from the Imperial Palace.

Mr. Soekarno respectfully made the following statement at noon Tuesday at the Imperial Hotel, according to Domei:

"It is a matter for profound awe for us that we were given the privilege of being received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor and that we were granted gracious Imperial words. We were doubly honored when we were given high decorations yesterday."

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, November 17, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Significance of Asiatic Press Meet

NIPPON SANGYO—In the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers which will be held for three days beginning today, China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, the Philippines, Burma and other countries of East Asia and the south are to participate. So far as the number of representatives that will gather is concerned, the event will be even more spectacular than that of the historic Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations.

We see in this a marked change of times compared with that other occasion last year at which a press congress was held in Manchoukuo, when only Japan, China and Manchoukuo were represented. It eloquently bespeaks the great progress achieved in the construction of Greater East Asia and in the solidarity of the Asiatic nations.

The Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations was a historic gathering. Out of it came the five principles that are to guide the nations concerned in the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia and the construction of Greater East Asia. The General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers, as the name suggests, has the same objects possessed by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations. It differs from the recent Assembly in that it will discuss what is to be done by the newspapers of Greater East Asia at the present stage of the war situation. The modern history of warfare shows what an important mission the press in wartime has to perform and to what extent it will influence the situation. The War of Greater East Asia aims to set East Asia free from American and British control and construct Greater East Asia. The newspapers of Greater East Asia are under the duty to make the 1,000,000,000 Asiatics fully aware of the object of the war. Thus, the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers has a very important task to do.

We have great expectations of the conference because close cooperation of all newspapermen of Greater East Asia is indispensable for the compilation of newspapers, perfectly free from the Anglo-American influence and full of such articles and news as are entirely Asiatic in nature.

We wish also that the journalists from all regions of Greater East Asia who attended the assembly will acquire as much knowledge as they can of the real condition of Japan by making the most of their brief stay in Tokyo.

NAVY UNIT GETS CITATION FOR BRAVERY IN TULAGI, ARMY FOR KISKA HEROISM

Naval Force Rushed Into Strait and Damaged Enemy Fleet

The exploits of the Night Battle Unit of the X X Unit, which was granted a citation by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet for sinking and damaging 17 enemy vessels in the Night Battle of Tulagi in the First Sea Battle of the Solomns of August 8, last year, have been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the Navy Ministry at 11 a.m. Tuesday.

The Navy Ministry's announcement read:

"To the Night Battle Unit of the X X Unit, which fought courageously in the First Sea Battle of the Solomons on August 8, 1942, a citation had been granted by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet; this fact has now been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

"The Night Battle Unit of the X X Unit

"Upon the appearance of an enemy fleet on August 7, 1942 in the Solomon Islands area, the Unit, in concert with the attacks by the Base Air Units, rushed into the Tulagi Strait on the night of August 8. Its exploits in shattering a superior enemy fleet, in spite of it itself being small in number, are recognized as outstanding.

"Therefore a citation is hereby issued.

"September 15, 1943
Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet"

On the dawn of August 7, 1942, a powerful, combined Anglo-American fleet made up of aircraft-carriers, cruisers, and destroyers bringing a huge convoy with it suddenly moved out to the Tulagi Strait on the eastern end of the Solomons planning to retake the port of Tulagi and the island of Guadalcanal. Immediately upon receipt of this report, the Night Battle Unit of the X X Unit moved into action.

At the time it was sighted by a Boeing B-17 but it skilfully concealed its motives and at the same time sent out its planes and ascertained what the enemy in the Tulagi and Guadalcanal area was doing. Thus the X X Fleet headed by its flagship secretly crossed the enemy patrol lines near Savo Island.

At 11:20 p.m., August 8, it rushed into the Tulagi anchorage from the south channel taking the enemy by surprise. At the start, the Night Battle Unit subjected to a concentrated torpedo attack four large-sized enemy cruisers which were patrolling the southeastern part of the south channel and immediately sank them, either instantaneously or otherwise.

Further, it exchanged broadsides in waters east of the north channel with panicky enemy large-sized cruisers and a horde of destroyers and sank or damaged all of them. The Night Battle Unit, with tremendously bold courage, closed in to an extremely short distance from the enemy and subjected it to accurate fire from its main armaments, high-angle guns, machine-guns and also torpedoed it and in 35 minutes of furious fighting sank or damaged the greater part of the enemy vessels there.

During this period the Japanese flagship was very slightly damaged, and no other damage whatever was sustained by the rest. The battle results of this battle, it may be recalled, were the following:

Instantaneously sunk: One large-sized British cruiser of the London or Australia class.

One large-sized American cruiser of the Astoria class.

One light American cruiser of the Omaha class.

Sunk: One large-sized British cruiser of the London or Australia class.

Four large-sized American cruisers of the Astoria class, of which one carried an admiral's flag.

Six destroyers.

Severely damaged: Two destroyers.

More or less severely damaged: One light British cruiser of the Achilles class.

His Majesty Is Informed Of Services Rendered In Aleutians

OUTSTANDING FEAT

Company Led by Captain Fought Heroically Against Heavy Odds

To the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor have been brought the distinguished services rendered by the Wada Anti-aircraft Gun Company of the Kiska Island Defense Forces, which has been granted a citation by the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Northeast Area, it was announced by the War Ministry at 4 p.m. Tuesday.

The Wada Company, led by Captain Tomozo Wada, fought heroically against heavy odds in the air-defense of Kiska and shot down or damaged more than 50 enemy planes which raided that northern island. It withstood heavy assaults from the sea and air, and with tremendous fighting spirit and perfect fighting abilities succeeded in completely carrying out its mission over a long period of time.

The War Ministry's announcement follows:

"To the Wada Anti-aircraft Gun Company, which had fought powerfully and served with outstanding merit in Kiska Island, a citation had been granted by the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in that area; this now has been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

The Wada Anti-aircraft Gun Company of the Kiska Island Defense Forces.

"The above, under the command of Company Commander Captain Tomozo Wada, headed for Kiska Island through the wild waves on board the transport, Borneo Maru, on October 5, 1941. During the trip it fought against three large-sized enemy bombers and in this its first battle damaged them and made possible the entry of the ship into port. Following that, upon landing on Kiska Island, the Unit cooperated with comrade units in shooting down five and damaging four of the enemy planes raiding the same area since the 7th, and since then took the duty of covering the port and ships or of the air-defense of the airfield and important points against the increasingly intensifying enemy air raids and shot down or damaged more than 50 enemy planes. In spite of the fact that its casualties mounted and the Company was reduced to one-third its force it stoutly completed its duty. Particularly, when on July 23, 1943 it encountered the bombardment of a superior enemy fleet accompanied by planes, the total of which reached a hundred, and when intense bombardment from sea and air was concentrated on the Company's position over a long period of time, it remained cool and calm and with great fighting spirit shot down three of the enemy's range-finding planes forcing the enemy fleet to cease its bombardment.

"The above actions manifested completely a powerful fighting spirit and outstanding fighting abilities under a solid unity centered around the Company Commander, enabling the Company to carry out its extremely difficult duties completely and thus served to contribute infinitely to the defense of Kiska Island. The services rendered by the Company were outstanding.

"Therefore, a citation is hereby issued.

"September 18, 1943
Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Northeast Area"

HOMMA MAY HEAD P.I. BODY

Slated for Post of Director-in-Chief Of Philippines Society

Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, has been recommended for the post of director-in-chief of the Philippines Society following the resignation of Viscount Masaaki Hoshina. Lieutenant-General Homma has additionally assumed the vice-presidency of the same Society.

America Subjects Japanese To Indescribable Hardships

Internees Given Atrocious Food and Forced to Labor Under Glaring Desert Sun Without Medical Supplies, Writer Discloses

By TAKAMOTO HOSOKAWA
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

[Editor's Note. This account of the conditions of the Japanese internees in America forms the second instalment of Mr. Hosokawa's memoirs on his experience first as manager of the New York bureau of the Asahi and then as Asahi correspondent at Buenos Aires. He returned aboard the exchange ship Tela Maru Sunday morning. The first instalment appeared in Tuesday morning's issue of the Nippon Times.]

Vile Treatment at Lupe

Besides the 10 re-location centers mentioned above, there is a special internment camp at a place called Lupe in Arizona, reserved for the Japan-educated second-generation Japanese whom the American authorities consider the most recalcitrant. The number confined there is between 120 and 130. Owing to the special nature of the place, almost nothing is known among the Japanese of life at this camp. The Lupe re-location center is located on the site of the old camp where American Indians were formerly kept in isolation, so that it takes first place among all the internment camps in America for the smallness, shabbiness and unsanitary conditions of the buildings and the maltreatment of those incarcerated. The food is atrocious and there are no medical facilities for any internees who should be so unfortunate as to fall ill while forced to labor in the hot desert under the glaring sun.

In spite of this inhuman treatment, the second-generation Japanese who are confined there have not lost their pride as Japanese and are bearing their hard lot with admirable fortitude. With smouldering hatred for the brutal Americans in their breasts, they are spending days of misery in dignified silence.

These Japan-educated niseis all possess American citizenships but they would have none of it and have applied in a body to the United States Government for cancellation of their dubious pivileges. Taking exception to this, the United States Government has flatly refused and is finding no method too mean to make their existence as miserable as possible. Thus they have been thrown into this dump at Lupe without a single hearing of their case and no prospect of one. Incensed by this despotic action, a young man went on a hunger strike in protest. All these Japanese are determined to cast off their odious American citizenships and somehow to return to their mother country to lay down their lives in her service.

Among the 160,000 Japanese who lived in Hawaii, including Nisei, about 800 have been sent to the mainland. The rest have remained on the islands. Of the 800 sent to the States, a hundred and scores have returned home on the first and second exchange ships but most of them have left their families in Hawaii. Except those who had been engaged in occupations of certain special kinds, the Japanese in Hawaii have been permitted to continue their commercial and agricultural pursuits under certain restrictions. On the material side, they are given comparatively generous treatment. Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, however, have daily increased their moral persecution of these Japanese. Moreover, it should be noted that the Japanese women who are frequently hunted out to entertain American soldiers, have been subjected to various insults at the hands of the brutal solidery.

Since the outbreak of the Japa-

(Continued on Page 2)

2 MINISTERS HONOR VISITOR FROM CHINA

Aoki, Shigemitsu Hosts at Dinner Given Wang Keh-Min —Many Notables Attend

Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu were hosts at a dinner held in honor of Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, at 6 p.m. Tuesday at the Foreign Minister's official residence. Besides Mr. Wang, Shao Tung-hu, Wang Chun-tang, and others, who accompanied Mr. Wang, were also present.

In his address, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Aoki lauded the distinguished services rendered by Mr. Wang in bringing peace and security to North China in close co-operation with Japan. Through this, he said, Mr. Wang built the foundation for the construction of New China. North China is important not only because of the abundance of important resources which will contribute to the industrial development of both Japan and China and the betterment of their peoples' living, but because it has a tremendously important connection with the prosecution of the current War of Greater East Asia, the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs declared, adding that Mr. Wang, with the recent reform of North China's administrative structure, strongly advocated the attainment of North China's mission as a supply base by making still more powerful the fighting power of the 100,000,000 people of the region.

North China as Supply Base

The function was also attended by Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei and other embassy staff members, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Grand Master of Ceremonies Viscount Yoshitami Matsudaira, War Vice-Minister Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, Chief of the Army General Staff Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Vice-Minister Vice Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Chief of the Navy General Staff Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Home Minister Kisaburo Ando, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Naoki Hoshino, Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kumaichi Yamamoto, and other high officials of the Ministry, Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto, and other high officials of the same Ministry.

Mr. Wang, when interviewed by newspapermen at the Imperial Hotel Tuesday afternoon, made a statement in which he pointed out the great responsibilities imposed on both Japan and China. He also mentioned the importance of North China as a producing base and its special position for the prevention of Communism in Greater East Asia, laying stress on the fact that the Communist Annihilation Commission is specially established there for the purpose. Mr. Wang asserted that production increase in North China had a promising future and assured that production at present is making headway.

INDIANS IN ANDAMAN MAKE CONTRIBUTION

Thank Tojo for Transferring Island Including Nicobar To Azad Hind Regime

By KESAJU KUBOTA
Of the Navy Press Corps

ANDAMAN, November 15.—The Indians, who comprise the greater majority of the inhabitants of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, by way of expressing their heartfelt thanks to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo for his decision to transfer those islands to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, contributed ¥500 to the Japanese authorities. This donation is intended for the purchase of commodities for the Japanese soldiers in the Islands.

In the meantime, the Andaman Branch of the Indian Independence League, in accordance with its recent decision, is organizing a volunteer force composed of healthy native men between 20 and 40 years of age. They will celebrate the organization of the volunteer force on November 25.

Raft Crosses Ocean

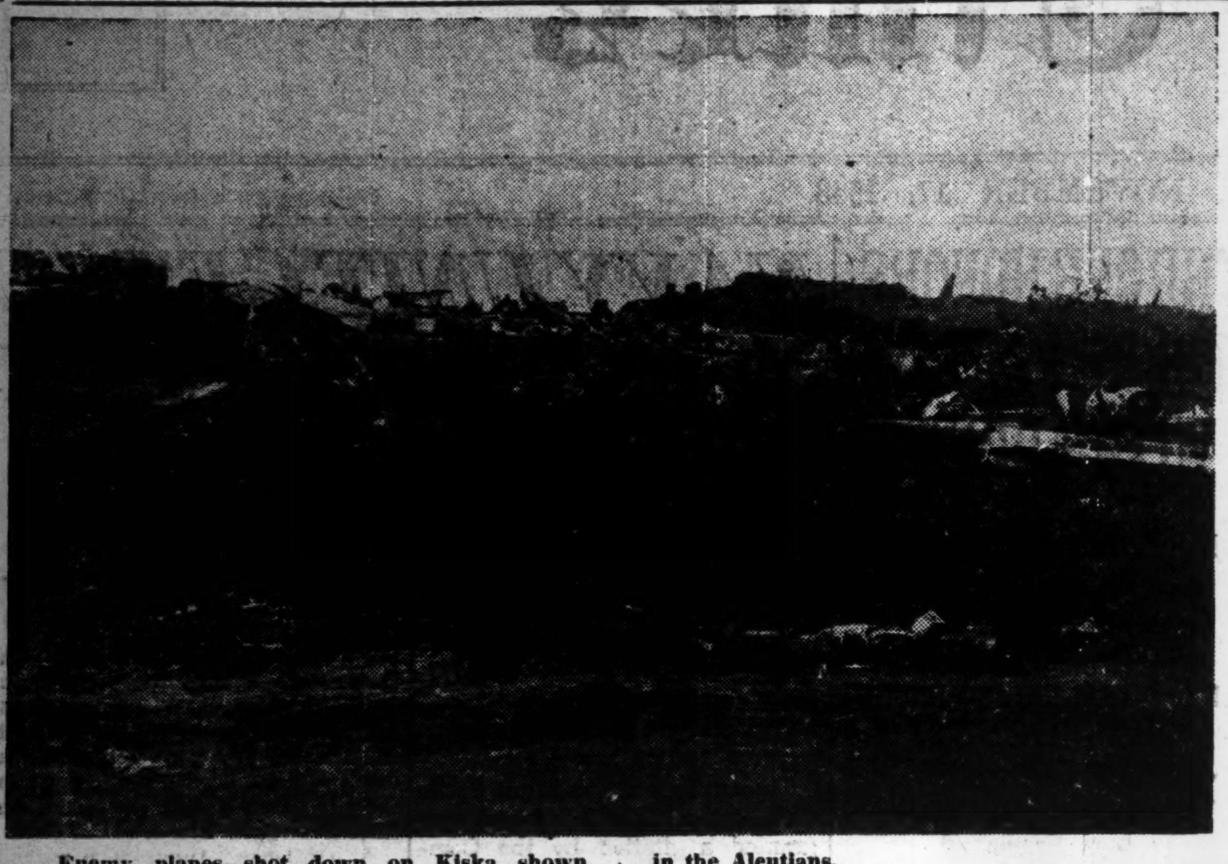
By KESAJU KUBOTA
Of the Navy Press Corps

ANDAMAN, November 15.—A remarkable feat of marine transportation of lumber has been achieved by certain Japanese parties engaged in lumber and marine transportation industries. The possibility of crossing an ocean by means of raft has long been an object of study among different parties interested in the forestry wealth of the Andaman Islands, which are known as a producing center of several kinds of hard wood suitable for shipbuilding.

Experiments having shown a satisfactory result, a huge raft was formed of the excellent lumber from the forests of the Andaman Islands on October 24, and after a fortnight of careful preparations for the great voyage in view, the raft left X X Port on November 4, and arrived at XX Port on XX day, having crossed the Indian Ocean in safety.

The supply of the forestry wealth of the Andaman Islands in this way will greatly facilitate the activities of the Imperial Forces relative to various construction works.

Wreckage of Enemy Planes on Kiska



Enemy planes shot down on Kiska shown jumbled in heaps on the bleak and barren island in the Aleutians. (Courtesy of the War Ministry)

Bose Sends Stirring Message To Berlin; Says Victory Sure

Leader of Provisional Government of Free India Asserts Events in Europe Give No Cause for Anxiety—Time Ripe for Action

Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Free India, in a stirring message broadcast from Radio Tokyo to the people of Germany last night, declared that he was convinced of ultimate victory and added that the time was ripe for the march to Delhi and Indian freedom. An English translation of the address, which was made in German, follows:

Text of Speech

Ladies and Gentlemen,

"In June last, when I was in Tokyo, I spoke to you in your own language and sent you my cordial greetings from a remote corner of the globe. After a lapse of nearly five months, I am again in Tokyo and, through the courtesy of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, I am now sending you my cordial greetings once again.

"You would naturally like to hear from me what I have been doing during this intervening period. Well, the past few months have been, for me, a period of intense activity, but this activity—I am glad to say—has been exceedingly fruitful. The political organization of the Indians in East Asia—the Indian Independence League—has been reorganized and strengthened with a view to the total mobilization of the resources of the Indians in East Asia.

"My countrymen have responded magnificently to the call for total mobilization. Alongside of this activity, the Indian National Army has been expanded considerably and the technical and moral training of our troops has been improved tenfold. Today, the slogan that is on the lips of every soldier of our army is the slogan—"Onward to Delhi." Behind the Indian Independence League and the Indian National Army, the entire Indian population of East Asia now stands as one solid phalanx.

Ripe for Revolt

"Inside India, though the suffering of the people has increased a hundredfold and though people are now dying of hunger, famine and starvation in large numbers every day—the situation has become ripe for a revolution. The feeling of the entire population has become more anti-British than ever before and they are now convinced that the British Government will never accede to India's demand for independence. Rather, with the arrival of Field Marshal Wavell in India as the new Viceroy, the administration in India will become more and more like a military dictatorship. After the arrest and imprisonment of all the nationalist leaders and of a very large number of their followers, the nationalist movement has developed more and more into an underground revolutionary movement. You saw proofs of this last year, when after the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi in August 1942, there was intense sabotage activity all over the country for several months. What is perhaps most interesting of all is that within the ranks of the British-Indian Army in India, there is widespread discontent today and the British Government no longer has any confidence in its Indian troops.

"The situation inside India as well as in East Asia is therefore extremely favourable for commencing our last struggle for liberty. Consequently, we felt that the time had come to set up a Provisional Government of Free India, so that our coming fight for freedom could be fought under the leadership of that Government. On the 21st of October last, our Provisional Government was established and the first declaration of its state policy was a declaration of war against England and America—the two countries responsible for holding India in subjugation.

"As you are already aware, the Provisional Government of Free India has already obtained the formal recognition of Japan, Germany and other friendly powers. This has given great satisfaction and encouragement to freedom-loving Indians all over the world. The Indian people have now acquired a new prestige which has increased a thousandfold their determination to fight.

"You are also aware that on the 6th of November, the Imperial Japanese Government, through its great and distinguished Prime Minister, General Tojo, made an historic announcement to the effect that the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal would be handed over to the Provisional Government of Free India. This news was received with tremendous enthusiasm by Indians all over the world. It was particularly welcome to the Provisional Government of Free India, since it gave that government a territory which it did not possess before. The Indian revolutionary movement has now obtained all the prerequisites of success.

"All that remains to be done is to launch the last struggle—march into India and plant the flag of freedom on Indian soil. When that will be done, the long and historic march to Delhi will begin and that march will end only when our national flag flies over the Viceroy's House in New Delhi.

New Asia Is Aim

"Ladies and Gentlemen: You will be interested to hear that, when I came to Tokyo, I and the members of my government were invited to attend, as observers, the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations on the 5th and 6th inst. You must have read by now the Joint Declaration which was unanimously and enthusiastically passed by the Assembly. Having witnessed the proceedings myself, I can testify to the united will and the iron determination of the Nations of East Asia to set up a new order in this region—based on the principles of justice, national independence, reciprocity and mutual cooperation. The Assembly meant the birth of a new order in East Asia. This will have great value and significance not only for East Asia—but for Asia and for the world.

"What was also exceedingly interesting and important was that the participating nations were all equally determined to prosecute the present war to a victorious conclusion. The unity and consolidation among the nations of East Asia will be the most powerful weapon which our enemies will have to face in the future.

Foe's Aims Differ

"While we find that the Atlantic Charter of the Anglo-American Powers consists only of pious wishes and false promises for the future and while we see that the Anti-Axis Powers are continually quarrelling among themselves over their war aims—here in East Asia, a new order has actually been brought into being on the basis of justice and morality and the partner-nations are all grimly determined to fight shoulder to shoulder and repel all attacks of the enemy, so that the new order may be preserved and further developed.

"I know that our enemies are now planning offensives with a view to recovering their lost possessions. I know also that in the near future, a bitter fight will begin. I know, further, that the war will be a long and difficult one, involving much suffering and sacrifice. But I am absolutely confident that ultimate victory will be ours. I am as confident of this, as I am that the sun will rise tomorrow again. Therefore, the message that I have to give you is this—'We are doing our very best in this part of the world for our common victory and, comparing our own strength with the strength of the enemy, we feel absolutely confident of our final victory.'"

Confident of Victory

"Friends! Since I spoke to you last, you have had to suffer much. I have followed with the deepest pains the recent happenings in Italy, culminating in the shameful treachery of Badoglio and his government. But though I have been shocked, I have not been depressed in the least. Having been in Germany so recently and having seen war-time Europe with my own eyes, I can judge the situation correctly. Therefore, I have no anxiety about the future. The brave and valiant armed forces of your country will ultimately overcome all obstacles and reach their victorious goal.

"After the declaration of war against Britain and the United States of America made by the Provisional Government of Free India, all Indians in Europe and, in particular, the Indian National Army in Europe are your comrades-in-arms. I am fully confident that they will fight with you, shoulder to shoulder, against the common enemy, through fair weather and foul, till victory is achieved.

"At a time when the Indian freedom-movement is moving from one success to another, I send you my grateful thanks to all those friends in Europe who gave, and are still giving, so much sympathy and support in our struggle for liberty. I want to thank specially the Government and people of Greater Germany in this connection. I desire once again to assure you, my listeners, that we in East Asia are determined to go on fighting with you against our common enemy, till our common victory is finally achieved.

BRICKER BARES INTENTION TO RUN FOR PRESIDENCY

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 15.—A report from Columbus, Ohio, said that John W. Bricker, Governor of Ohio, announced formally his intention to become a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination next year.

He asserted: "In view of the great needs and confident of the fact that the Republican party will be called upon to lead our nation at the next election, I shall be a candidate for President of the United States in the Ohio primaries and also before the Republican National convention."

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT

SUZUYO SHOTEN

will be closed after Nov. 30th.

However, pearls, jewels and silver ware on hand may be sold during this month.

Ginza Nishi 5-chome (Imperial Hotel Road)

INTERNEES SUFFER UNTOLD HARDSHIPS

(Continued From Page 1)

nese-American War, the United States Government and the press have taken pains to spread malignant slander regarding the actions of Japanese troops in Hongkong, Manila and, even going back as far as Nanking, in a systematic propaganda campaign to fan the hatred of the Japanese. In view of this, we believe it our duty to expose to the clear light of day before the world's sense of justice the hypocritical inhumanity of a United States whose troops are publicly perpetrating such atrocities in her own territory which is neither a militarily-occupied area nor a combat zone.

In contrast to the hardships being borne by the Japanese in Cuba, North America and Hawaii outlined in the foregoing, the lot of the Japanese in Canada and Mexico seems to have gradually improved under the changed policies of these countries.

Japanese Hounded

At the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Canadian Government ruthlessly rounded up the Japanese living on the Pacific coast and subjected them to unjustifiable and unlawful treatment, including robbery of their possessions by soldiers, but eventually the authorities have undergone a considerable change in their attitude toward the Japanese. Of the 22,000 Japanese in Canada, about 90 per cent had been in British Columbia. When the war broke out, they were all ordered compulsorily to move into the interior and have been living in a camp at a place commonly called Ghost Town, ruins of an old town. About 500 others have been incarcerated at a special internment camp. The former corresponds to a re-location center in the United States and the latter to a concentration camp.

Recently, the Canadian Government, like the United States, has turned to a policy of utilizing the labor power of the Japanese in order to supplement manpower, the dearth of which has become a sore wartime problem with Canada. For this purpose, she has seen fit to promise release from internment, and freedom on condition that the Japanese would live scattered in the eastern part of the country.

At present, the treatment of the Japanese in Mexico is generous. There are 16 Japanese interned at Petro Camp, an insignificant minority compared with 400 Germans and 200 Italians. Of the 5,500 Japanese in Mexico, 4,200 have been ordered to be concentrated in Mexico City. They are permitted to carry on their occupations under certain conditions. Particularly the Japanese physicians who used to live in the provincial areas have been gathered in Mexico City to continue practice. More than 1,000 other Japanese have been permitted to remain where they were. In short, the Japanese in Mexico are being accorded comparatively generous treatment, at least at present. It remains to be seen whether under the increasing pressure of Washington on Mexico, the latter Government, regardless of its own wishes, will be compelled to tighten its restrictions over the Japanese.

Economic Life Squeezed

Immediately after the Brazilian Government declared war on Germany on August 22 last year, it strengthened its oppression of the Germans and correspondingly increased its restrictions over the Japanese. Between March and April this year, supervisors, liquidators and examiners were dispatched to Japanese shops and stores, trading houses, banks and farms and the economic life of the Japanese grew extremely depressing. Toward the end of May, moreover, about 3,000 Japanese in Santos were ordered to move from the coastal area to the hinterland. Not being told exactly of their destination, many were utterly at a loss for a time.

The restrictions against the Japanese in Sao Paulo, where the greatest number of Japanese live, are most stringent. A fixed distance is imposed between one Japanese dwelling and another and the police are constantly keeping them under surveillance. At one time, the Japanese immigrant farmers in the provinces were subjected to considerable oppression at the hands of the ignorant and misunderstanding officials but under the influence of the general wartime boom among farmers in Brazil the lot of the Japanese farmers has more or less improved. This is considered one of the outstanding features of the life of the Japanese in Brazil of late.

U.S. Pressure on Brazil Seen

In short, the 250,000 Japanese in Brazil immediately after the outbreak of the war were severely persecuted, then for a time they enjoyed a more or less better treatment and, as a result of the declaration of war on Germany in August last year, they have again come to be oppressed. At present, Brazil, hemmed in between its own economic necessities and the pressure of the United States, is meting out all manner of unlawful and unjustifiable treatment to the Japanese, depending on time and place.

Of about 22,000 Japanese in Peru, including niseis, more than 1,000 have been sent to North America in six batches and 500 others have been placed on board the exchange ship Teia Maru for home. Thus the Japanese from Peru took place first in the number of expatriates on the Teia Maru. Those who received the worst treatment among the six batches sent to North America were the 168 men shipped from Peru in January this year in the third batch. The 150 men sent in February in the fourth batch were accorded almost as bad a treatment.

Without any period of preparation for departure being given, the Japanese were whisked away by the police. The third batch, in particular, was packed into trucks like canned sardines and taken to Talara oilfield in northern Peru operated by Americans over a distance of about 1,000 kilometers and thence shipped on an American freighter to Panama. On board this ship the internees were fed the coarsest sort of food imaginable and that only twice a day. They were driven at the points of bayonets to sweat at forced labor and many were beaten with the butt of a rifle or mercilessly kicked with heavy boots. The families of part of these two batches were sent to America in June and July this year in two batches to a number of 200, the greater part of whom apparently have been incarcerated with the heads of the families at the family concentration camp at Crystal City.

20,000 Remaining

Thus it appears that about 20,000 Japanese remain in Peru. The larger shops and stores, farms and industrial plants owned by Japanese have been closed and only the smaller shops and stores, including dry goods stores, barbers, coffee shops and the like which are necessary to the daily life of the people in the neighborhood, have been allowed to continue business. In South America, it is said, it is in Peru that the Japanese are experiencing the most difficult time in making a living.

Especially, the persecution of the Japanese reached its peak in about January and February this year. The Japanese who had been ordered transferred to North America in January or February were suddenly, without any warning or time to pack their belongings, jammed into trucks late at night and herded aboard a ship. It is noteworthy that among the Japanese from Peru there are nearly 40 school teachers who had been practically carried off from their classrooms.

Pope Protests Bombing

Domei

ZURICH, November 14.—The Pope is said to have protested to the representatives of the various belligerent nations on Saturday against the bombing of the Vatican on November 5, according to a report from Rome.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—77 Saragaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1, Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Keikichi Kataoka, Esq., Takajiro Nozu Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

THE MITSUI TRUST CO., LTD.
The First Institution Established Under The Present Trust Company Act.
Trust, Bond, Loan, Real Estate and Safe-Deposit Departments
HEAD OFFICE:
Muromachi, 2-chome, Nihombashi, Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Hibiya, Tokyo; Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Fukuoka.

TEIKOKU GINKO
Established April 1st, 2603 as a result of consolidation of The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd. and The Mitsui Bank, Ltd. under above title.
Capital Subscribed ¥200,000,000
Capital Paid up ¥128,125,000
Reserve Funds ¥183,500,000
Chairman
TERUO AKASHI
President
JUNSHIRO MANDAI
Inland Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Keizyo, Husan and Other principal cities.
Foreign Branches:
Dairen, Shanghai, Sourabaya

Portraiture of Real Distinction—
ICHIJO STUDIO
ICHIJO, F.R.P.S.
19 Nakanocho, Azabu. Tel. 48-[illegible]

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited.
PRESIDENT:
Takeo Kato
VICE-PRESIDENT:
Zensaku-Sekine
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi,
Yuzuru Kimura,
Kanoh Shundo,
Tetsuji Kawai,
Shinpei Watanabe
HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo
BRANCHES in
Tokyo, Kichijyoji, Kokubunji, Fuchu, Hachioji, Kawasaki Yokohama, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Chiba, Choshi, Matsudo, Sakura, Sawara, Tokorozawa, Mito, Ishioka, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Amagasaki, Kobe, Okayama, Fukuyama, Hiroshima, Tokuyama, Tottori, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka, Dairen, Shanghai

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) .. ¥[illegible]
Reserve Funds .... ¥[illegible]
PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama T. Okubo
J. Okada Viscount H. Kano
G. Kishinami T. Ohmura
K. Itoh
Head Office, Yokohama
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo (Marunouchi & Nihombashi), Yokohama (Head office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa) Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 Ku) Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, [illegible], Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Radja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bogor, Djakarta (Sationsplein & Noordwijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, Kadiri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pekalongan, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Soerabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, [illegible], Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawau.
Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.)
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publishing and Printer .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA

IMPORT OF CULTURE STRESSED BY WICHIT

Envoy Reveals Thai Artists Coming Here to Introduce Classical Works

Interpreting his ambassadorial duties from a broad and constructive viewpoint, Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, new Thai envoy to Japan, who arrived here on November 12, revealed his plans for the future strengthening of Japan-Thailand relations in a special interview with a representative of the Nippon Times.

"The duties of an Ambassador should not be confined to the diplomatic services he is rendering to his own country," Ambassador Wichit emphasized. "An Ambassador in the true sense of the word should exert his best efforts in promoting the close understanding between the peoples of his country and the country to which he is accredited. Relations between the countries are best promoted through cultural ties. Therefore, I consider it my duty, as an Ambassador, to contribute my share toward making the peoples of Thailand and Japan mutually understand and appreciate each other's culture."

Already in the past, Ambassador Wichit has in various ways acted in accordance with this principle, chiefly by introducing various aspects of Thai culture to the Japanese people, especially in the fields of classical and modern Thai dancing and music. Several of the operas and musical dramas, written and composed by him during the time when he was Director-General of the Thai Department of Fine Arts, while Madam Wichit was the head of the Silapakorn Academy of Dancing and Music and of the theater attached to it, have already been introduced to Japanese audiences, some of them in complete Japanese stage versions, others in the form of musical selections.

Playing in Tokyo

Ambassador Wichit was interested to learn that one of his musical dramas, "Rachanamu" (adopted in the Japanese version as "Only One Fatherland") is currently being produced at the Takarazuka Theater in Tokyo.

"The title 'Rachanamu' is the name of a Thai warrior of the Ayuthja period," the Ambassador explained to the writer, "but I do not consider that this work, which I wrote about eight years ago, the most successful one among my works."

Asked whether he was planning to introduce more of his plays to the Japanese public in the course of his stay in Tokyo, the Ambassador said that he might do so in cooperation with the Japanese theatrical organization, which have been responsible for the production of most of his works so far presented in this country. Indicating that he intended to make the future presentations as true and original in the Thai style as possible, the Thai envoy revealed that he was this time bringing to Japan a staff of Thai artists from Bangkok, who could collaborate with the artistic staff of the Japanese company in turning out the new productions.

Those coming from Thailand for this purpose include two dancers, two singers, two musical players, and two painters—three men and five women. Some members of this party have already left Bangkok, and the others will leave for Japan in the course of the next week.

Plans Giving Recital

To give a limited circle of interested people in Japan an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the musical and stage art of Thailand, Ambassador Wichit is also considering to give an informal recital with the participation of those artists from Thailand at the Imperial Theater or some other suitable place. At suitable occasions, the Ambassador hopes also to single out certain artistic subjects for lectures which he intends to give, with demonstrations to be given by members of the group of Thai artists.

Expressing his appreciation of various activities which have been undertaken in the past on the Japanese side with the aim of making the polity and culture of modern Thailand better understood in this country, Ambassador Wichit especially referred to an Exhibition of Thailand's Modern Culture and National Youth Movement which he saw last August at the Shinjuku Mitsukoshi Department Store where it was held under the auspices of the Japan-Thailand Society and other organizations.

Stating that he found that exhibition to be done altogether very well and in an interesting and appealing way, Ambassador Wichit said he was looking forward to seeing similar events during his stay here, when he also hoped to have the opportunity of helping in their planning and of contributing to make them a success for the purpose of promoting relations between Japan and Thailand.

"Also the two Thai painters who are now coming to Japan may then help with their work to create a more genuine Thai atmosphere by decorating such exhibitions with the original patterns of typical Thai art," the envoy stated.

But, as he stressed from the outset, his activities in Japan will not be confined to serving the interest of his own country one-sidedly. A main part of his duty, he sees in the task of introducing the true aspects of Japan to his own country. And Ambassador Wichit, who has long been famed as one of the foremost literary geniuses of contemporary Thailand, thinks that he can most efficiently serve this purpose through writing. (Readers of the Nippon Times are familiar with an article from his illustrious pen written on the subject of Thai Culture three years ago on the occasion of his first visit to Japan).

Taking advantage of his sojourn in Japan, which he expects to be an extensive one, Ambassador Wichit plans to write several books on Japan in Thai language, which will be published in Thailand. Thereby, the Thai people will for the first time be in a position to get a true picture of various Japanese aspects from first-hand writing by an authority.

"Of course, already in the past, much on Japan and things Japanese has been published in my country," the envoy related. "However, most of those pamphlets and booklets are presenting matters rather in a propagandistic manner and are, therefore, not very convincing to readers in Thailand. On the other hand, some good books, for instance on the History of Japan, were published, too; but they were mostly translations from English and French books and were thus, for Thailand, only second hand."

The first book Ambassador Wichit intends to write for release in his country will be a brief history of Japan, in one volume of about 400 pages, and for its compilation, the author hopes to have the cooperation of leading historians of present-day Japan. This first book, however, will serve only the purpose of a mere introduction—some more special aspects of Japanese history, the Thai envoy hopes later on to take up in further studies and publish the results in some four or five volumes more to follow.

At any rate, Ambassador Wichit is making plans this time for a stay of at least a few years, and he expressed the conviction that "those years in Japan which are now ahead of me shall be very happy ones. I am very much looking forward to them, and as I know that I have very many friends and sympathizers in Japan; I am convinced that my efforts for the promotion of ever closer understanding among our two peoples shall not be in vain."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 15

On the Crimea, enemy attacks which were repeated several times northeast of Kerch were beaten back after hard fighting. East of Perekop, parts of a Rumanian infantry regiment commanded by Captain Tabisa, attacked and wiped out a Soviet grenade thrower company. On the lower Dnieper, German mountain troops made a surprise attack from the Kherson bridgehead. They took prisoners as well as booty and repulsed all enemy counterthrusts. In the big Dnieper bend, the Soviets, with strong infantry and tank formations, launched a fresh attack.

After embittered fighting all enemy attacks aiming at a breakthrough southwest of Dniepropetrovsk and northeast of Krivoi Rog, were frustrated with extremely heavy losses to the enemy. North of the city of Krivoi Rog, the dent made in the German line was ironed out by our counter-attacks.

120 Red Tanks Hit

All in all 120 Soviet tanks were destroyed in the course of the fighting in this sector, which is continuing with unabated fury.

On the Dnieper front on both sides of Cherkassy, the enemy who had succeeded in crossing the river was thrown back to the other side.

In the area round Kiev and at Shitomir several villages which had been lost were retaken. An enemy fighting group was dispersed. Our troops fighting at Shitomir were withdrawn to positions west and northwest of the city.

Southwest of Gomel the enemy, after days of embittered fighting, achieved a breakthrough in the German lines.

Foe Cavalry Wiped Out

Enemy tanks and cavalry units which, in a coup de main, tried to take the city of Rechiza were annihilated. On both sides of Gomel numerous Soviet attacks were foiled. West of Smolensk the Soviets, having thrown into action numerous fresh divisions and tank forces resumed their attempts at breaking through. After embittered fighting the Soviet forces which attacked in waves were repelled. Local dents, made by the enemy, were sealed off. Altogether 56 enemy tanks were destroyed in this sector alone. Northwest of Smolensk activity has somewhat lessened. From the other sectors of the Eastern front only local fighting is reported.

Luftwaffe Assists

The 12th and 17th anti-aircraft divisions of the Luftwaffe, by their exemplary bearing and untiring participation in the ground fighting at the mouth of the Ssosh and in the Dnieper bend, have had a considerable share in the defensive success, achieved here.

Reich Occupy Cherso, Lussine

At the southern Italian front there was artillery and reconnaissance activities. In the Gulf of Fiume, German troops in cooperation with German naval units landed on the islands of Cherso and Lussine. The enemy resistance was broken in energetic action and the islands were occupied. Numerous prisoners and much booty fell into German hands. Light German naval forces seized several enemy vessels which had attempted to escape. Altogether five enemy airplanes were downed by the Luftwaffe over the Eastern Mediterranean. A German submarine chaser in the Aegean Sea sank a British submarine and took prisoners..

Anglo-American Method of War

By Cobber

(Special to the Nippon Times)

LET OTHERS FIGHT OUR WARS. To put the behavior of Anglo-American leaders in a nutshell, this is the nearest conclusion that we can reach. Americans and Britishers are flagrantly unwilling to sacrifice themselves in this war: their method is to let other countries pay the price. The chief victims in this predatory policy are:

Russia pitted against Germany
and
China pitted against Japan.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull held a conference with Soviet Premier Josef Stalin and Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov in Moscow. The purpose of this pow-wow was plain enough: these two crafty old Anglo-Saxon diplomats wanted to coax Soviet Russia to continue their powerful attack against Germany which would enable them to play at war in such safety zones as Italy, for instance. In scale, the battle on the Eastern Front is really a colossal one—unprecedented in the history of the world. Quite naturally, the Soviet Union expected Britain and the United States to undertake the formation of a second front in Western Europe as Churchill and Roosevelt had so repeatedly promised, but which so far has not borne fruit. The Italian campaign had been, in a small measure, successful; but it is doubtful whether it contributed in any substantial manner to relieve the Russians on the Eastern Front—rather, it had been intended to strengthen British maritime advantage in the Mediterranean. The Anglo-American idea is to let the Russians bear the brunt of the major sacrifices of the anti-Axis war in Europe.

In the Orient, a similar strategy is being pursued. Britain and America are trying to let poor Chungking continue her hopeless resistance against Japan. They send telegrams of encouragement to Chiang Kai-shek; they contribute money and try by all means to keep Chungking on their side. But surely, Chungking must be able to see through this transparent fraud. Does she not remember the inexcusable arrogance of the American government of but two years ago? Prior to the outbreak of the war, the United States practically ignored China and even dared to look down upon these highly civilized peoples of Asia as an inferior race and excluded them from immigration into the United States. Neither did she hesitate to impose such insults as extraterritoriality and foreign concessions. Then right about face, Uncle Sam suddenly decides to call China a great nation and clumsily rushes to cajole the Chinese by declaring that the Chinese exclusion clause will be removed from his Immigration Act. A great leader is Chiang Kai-shek, the Americans say in chorus and praise him to high heaven—all of which must be very, very embarrassing to the Generalissimo if he is in his right senses. To onlookers, such American flattery is simply nauseating; yet, the American leaders are trying to outdo one another in appeasing the Chinese. Witness the following news from the United States:

"FDR ASKS FOR REPEAL OF CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT"

"President Roosevelt in a special message to Congress today asked the repeal in legislation excluding Chinese from the United States and a passage of laws permitting them to become citizens. . . . The Chief Executive said the Chinese Exclusion Laws have been a historic mistake. This mistake can be corrected, he said, by repealing the Act."

So Chinese exclusion was a mistake? Then what about Japanese exclusion? So odd that the usually quick-witted Americans have not yet found out that the exclusion of the Japanese was a still greater error. Do not the Americans know that the very fundamental principle of humanity was involved in this action? Surely, no one doubts that the issue in question—racial prejudice—was the prime cause of war. If Roosevelt insists on working for the cause of humanity, why not make a thorough correction and admit that the exclusion of all Orientals was a mistake? We quote further:

"The President said that the repeal of the Act would be additional proof that the United States regards China not only as a partner in waging war but that we shall regard her as a partner in the days of peace."

We can almost see Chiang Kai-shek stifling a yawn. Or has he become wise enough to turn a deaf ear to such time-worn propaganda?

The American policy of appeasing China is again echoed by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace:

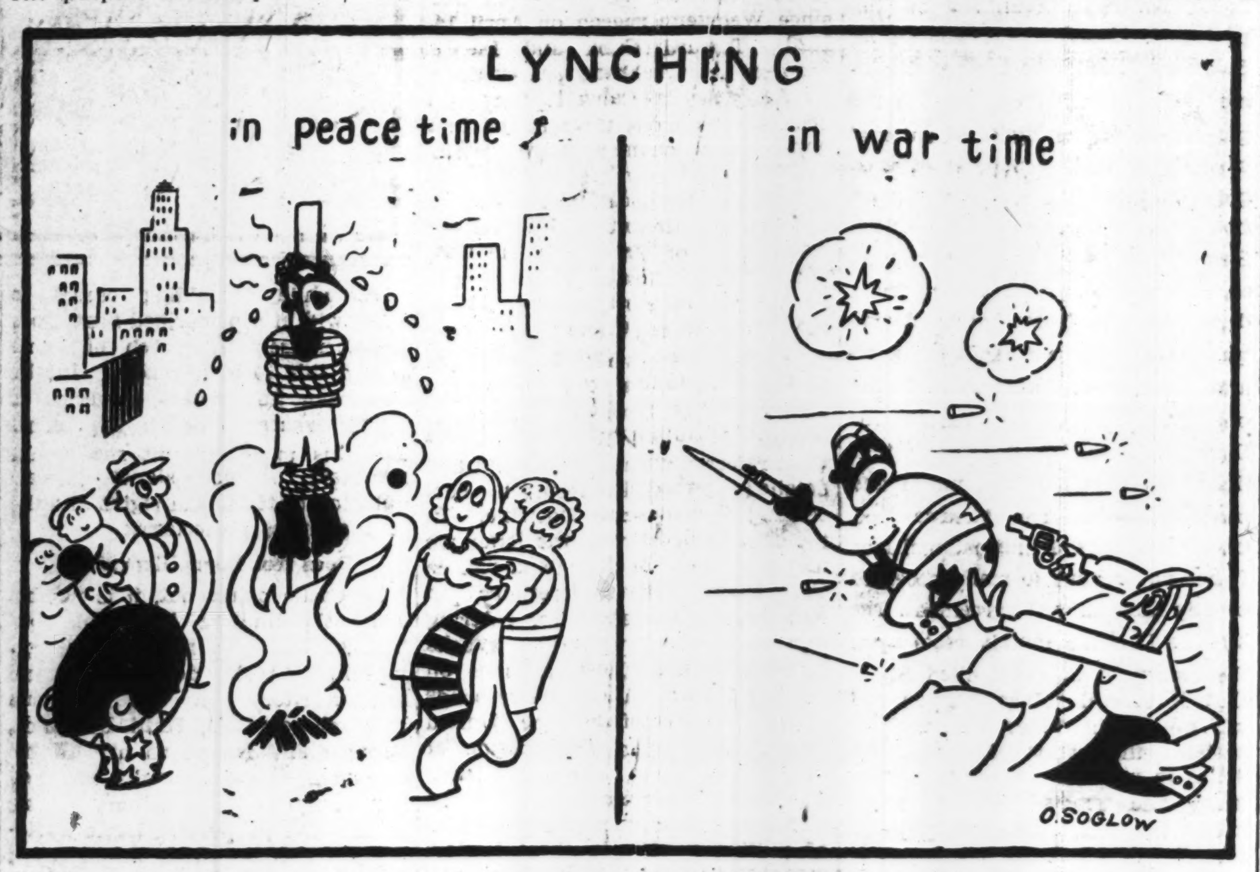
"When the defeat of Japan comes, China will again start building a democracy. The United States needs the help of China as well as China needs the help of the United States."

It is reported that Wallace made this address, "commemorating the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic." But, is there a Chinese Republic? We are curious to know. Strange, we are only familiar with a dictatorship regime in Chungking. Do the Americans really know the meaning of Democracy and all the implications of human justice and liberties that it carries? Continuing:

"Wallace described the anniversary of the Chinese Revolution as a day for the residents of the United States to celebrate, as well as the Chinese. He stated, 'The people of the Chinese Republic and the people of the United States believe fundamentally in the same way of life.'"

Same way of life! This is indeed going far! Have the American war leaders truly gone Chinesey? It seems their loudspoken Christian standard of morality has been cast to the winds. Perhaps it does not make very much difference any way, for the Anglo-Americans have ceased to appear as good Christians in the eyes of the world.

It is now an open question as to how long Russia, China and other countries will continue to be used as tools of America and Britain, and it is still more questionable whether, by this same old means, America and Britain can win the war. There is a limit to a nation's capacity to abuse other peoples and that limit, we presume, has been reached in the current war. And that is why Eden and Hull visited Moscow. For the same reason, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, called on Chiang Kai-shek in Chungking. But to observers, such conferences only suggest the drowning man reaching for the proverbial straw. Bankruptcy is bound to come sooner or later to this hypocritical and egoistic policy which will seal the fate of the Anglo-Saxon races.



RAPID STRIDES MADE BY P.I. SINCE REBIRTH

Tribune Outlines Accomplishments Achieved by Republic During One Month Period

Domei

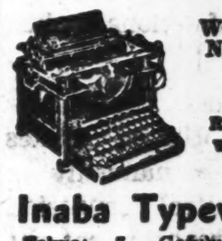
MANILA, November 14.—Under the caption of "ONE MONTH OLD TODAY," the Tribune editorially declared that "exactly one month ago today our centuries-old struggle for freedom came to a happy conclusion with the formal establishment of the Republic of the Philippines."

The paper said that "amidst felicitations and good wishes of fellow Asians and with great rejoicing on our part, we have embarked on a new life of an independent statehood, ready and determined to carve for ourselves a place of honor among the free nations of the world."

Pointing out that the "din and fanfare of the inauguration day have now subsided and we find ourselves face to face with stark reality," the Tribune added, "Under wise guidance and able leadership of our President we have made rapid strides in laying the foundation of a lasting Republic." The paper continued that "realizing our proper place as an Oriental nation, we have sent our President as a delegate to the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations in Tokyo, and through him, have subscribed to the lofty principles of the Joint Declaration of the East Asiatic Nations."

"We have started a reorganization of our administrative system with a view of making it an efficient, economic and compact unit responsive to the press of times. Our Government, ever ready to guard the welfare of the people, has mobilized its resources. All these we have done during the past month," the Tribune continued.

The paper concluded, "In observing the first month of our Republic, let us allocate our thoughts to the struggle which the future holds for us. United under the leadership of our President and facing with courage and determination the challenge of the future, let us redouble our efforts to prove ourselves worthy of our independence which we long aspired for and which we now enjoy."



We sell or exchange New and Used Typewriters.
Agents for Remington, Underwood, Continental Typewriters.
Inaba Typewriter Co.
Tokyo: 7, Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku. Tel. 24-1951.
Yokohama: 79, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku. Tel. 2-3001.

Yamato Hotel
Nakayamate 2-chome, KOBE
Phone: Fukiai 4924
Ideally located in quiet surroundings, and yet immediately accessible to the business center.
Good Meals — Comfortable Rooms
ONE PERSON
E.P. Room.......... ¥4.00 to ¥5.00
E.P. Room with bath ¥6.00 to ¥8.00

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
Actual cost of delivery will be charged.
U. GOTO
47 Roppongi-cho, Azabu, TOKYO
(At Roppongi Crossing)
Tel. 48-0055, 0803
Closed on 1st and 3rd Sundays every month.

TOR HOTEL
KOBE
Charmingly situated in quiet environment at the foot of the Kobe Hills.
All rooms with private bath,
Homelike atmosphere.
Banquets & Weddings our speciality.
Cable Address: TOR KOBE.
K. YUASA, President A. MILDNER, Manager

Pure Malt Whisky Distilled In Pot Stills And Aged In Wood
SUNTORY WHISKY

THE XXth CENTURY
November 1943 issue
Yen 2.—Plus postage
Obtainable now at leading bookstores or from the
Nippon Dempo Tsushin-sha
Nishi Ginza 7-chome, Tokyo

Takarazuka Girls' Opera
NOVEMBER PERFORMANCES
TILL NOVEMBER 26TH
The curtain rises at 1 p.m. everyday except on **SUNDAYS** and **NATIONAL HOLIDAYS** when there are two performances, the first at noon and the second at 5 p.m.
By YUKI (Snow) Troupe
OPERA
"RENGE KOTO"
in 10 Scenes
A *koto* story of the Tempyo period.

Opera
"Toganō-o Monogatari"
in 2 Acts
Dance
"Musume Dojoji"
By Miss Isako Hanazato
1 Scene
RESERVED SEATS: 50 SEN each (Tax Included)
Plus 30 sen Entrance Fee to the Takarazuka Hot Spring, Amusement Park and Gardens. Tickets on Sale at Osaka & Kobe Hankyu Termini.
TAKARAZUKA GRAND THEATER
TAKARAZUKA

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

COOK-AMAH seeks position in single diplomat's household. 15 years' experience and expert cook. Box 277, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOUSEKEEPER of long good experience wants to work in foreign or Japanese family. Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE man, speaks English, seeks position in any capacity. Apply Box 276, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MIDDLE-AGED European woman desires position with foreign family as housekeeper or other domestic work. Box 764, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

WELL educated Eurasian (German), understands Japanese and English, seeks position in any capacity. Willing worker. Apply Sakakibara, Jubanchi-No-Ni, Yonchome, Yotsuya, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Real Estate for Sale

OMORI. Large foreign house, 10 rooms, central heating, 2 baths, modern equipment and lot. Apply Box 279, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE house, about 10 rooms, with land, 157 tsubo, artistic garden, high elevation. Telephone. Few pieces of furniture, if desired. Price ¥50,000. For further details inquire Box 278, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Board and Lodging

THREE rooms, Japanese style, furnished, only for bachelors, with meals, on Hakone Lake. Apply Box 769, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

For Sale

A HANDSOME cut glass fruit stand, a punch bowl with twelve glasses. Box 275, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, 46-T model, French keyboard, quite new. Corona portable typewriter. Safe Ficher, big size. Apply Box 261, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3 chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Translation

GERMAN, English, French, Dutch, Spanish and Japanese translation work of any kind done promptly and reliably by experienced foreign and Japanese translators. Box 253, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.) Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel Shiba 43-3767.

MEDICAL

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., mornings only Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome. 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

General

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 79 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3001, 1598. New and rebuilt foreign and repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in Japanese type. Also accessories, English and Japanese.

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent waves is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointments please phone Ginza 57-4383.

TŌA RYOKŌ SYA
(TOA TOURIST BUREAU)
Formerly Japan Tourist Bureau
Tokyo Information Offices:
Tokyo Station; Imperial Hotel; Matuya, Matuzakaya, Mitukosi, Sirokiya, Takasimaya and Isetan Dept. Stores; In front of the Kanda Station; Sen-Man-Si Information Office; Marunouti Building; 6-Tyome Ginza; Tamaden Bldg., Sentetu Information Office

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7068.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1943

The Newspaper Assembly

With forty-one representatives of the various parts of Greater East Asia such as China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, the Philippines, Burma, Hongkong, Borneo, Malai, Java, Celebes, Ceram and Sumatra having arrived in Tokyo, the curtain will be raised today on the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers held under the sponsorship of the Nippon Press Association. Also attending the Assembly will be forty Japanese delegates.

This is indeed an important occurrence, made possible by the War of Greater East Asia, providing as it does the welcome opportunity to eradicate the Anglo-American propaganda which for more than a hundred years had poisoned the thoughts of the peoples of East Asia. It is only proper that Asiatic public opinion should and must be made by the Asiatics themselves, for Asia does not exist for America and Britain but for the common prosperity and well-being of the Asiatics.

The Joint Declaration unanimously adopted at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations recently held in Tokyo set forth the five basic principles of common prosperity and well-being, independence and fraternity, enhancement of culture, promotion of economic prosperity, and contribution to the progress of mankind. At a time when the statesmen who attended the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations are driving forward with the people toward the actualization of these principles, it is indeed a matter of felicitation for all Asia that the newspapermen who represent public opinion in all these countries have gathered in Tokyo to discuss in a friendly atmosphere measures to disseminate these principles before their peoples.

The importance of newspapers in promoting the fusion of the feelings of the people of various nations and regions is obvious. Hence it is the mission of the newspapers to make the peoples of the various nations and regions realize the truth of the ideal that "Asia is One." It follows, then, that the first step in carrying out this mission is to unite the newspapermen of the various regions, who are the center of public opinion. The union of the newspapers of Asia means to a significant degree the union of all Asia. The present Assembly should serve most significantly to bring to a boiling point the united will of the one billion peoples of Asia to repulse America and Britain and to rebuild Asia for the Asiatics.

Such a union of the newspapers logically calls for the establishment of a permanent organization to facilitate cooperation and mutual aid in editing and in the supplying of necessary facilities for inspection. It is to be hoped, therefore, that some such effective organ as a Greater East Asiatic Press Federation or a Press Club will emerge as the result of the Assembly which opens today.

No doubt this Assembly of newspapermen will consider every possible means of driving forward in a suitable manner the truth that "Asia is One." The opportunity which the present Assembly affords to the newspaper representatives who have gathered here from abroad to study Japan carefully, to come in contact with many Japanese, and to learn of Japanese thought, feelings, and activities at first hand is a most valuable one. And likewise valuable is the opportunity which the present Assembly affords to the newspapermen of Japan to learn about the rest of East Asia through personal contact with the visiting delegates. Best wishes for the success of the present Assembly are in order, and equally so are best wishes for the continuation and expansion of the good results which are bound to result from its sessions.

Pressure on the Neutrals

Anglo-American pressure on the few remaining neutral states has been increasing in force and directness of late. In the case of Argentina, the United States, unable to dent that country's resolute defense of its neutrality by embargoes on exports, now threatens to sever economic relations with it completely. Indeed, an Associated Press report gives the American State Department itself as authority for a statement that there is strong possibility of a measure materializing shortly to freeze the assets in the United States of the two great Argentine banks the Banco de la Nacion and the Banco Provincia.

Maneuvers to have private organizations, not only in the United States itself but in other Latin American countries also, range themselves against the present Argentine Government have, moreover, already commenced. For example, it is reported that the American Association of University Professors issued a statement on November 3 condemning the Argentine Government for its action in dismissing professors and government officials who had affixed their signatures to a declaration demanding the severance of relations with the Axis powers. In Mexico, furthermore, the Mexican General Federation of Labor ordered its members to stop work for ten minutes on November 3 as a protest against the supposed oppression of communists in Argentina by the legitimate government of that country. There can be no room for doubt that the Roosevelt Government is directly behind this chain of actions against the Argentine.

It is not in the American hemisphere only, however, that the United States presumes to interfere so high-handedly in the internal affairs of neutral countries. Indeed the American press reports that the American State Department went so far as to lodge a protest with the Spanish Government over the congratulatory message sent by Spain to the new Philippine Republic on the occasion of its inauguration. The New York Times further reports that as a result of the Moscow Conference the United States Government is contemplating adopting a stiffer attitude toward Spain. This can only be construed as another attempted move in the war of nerves against that country.

Nor is Britain behind in the game. Her heaviest guns in the war of nerves are at present trained on Turkey. Reports from British sources indicate that the anti-Axis nations will as a result of the Moscow Conference present demands on the Turkish Government with respect to the Gallipoli Peninsula. Indeed, the opinion born of wishful thinking seems to be gaining ground in British political circles that Turkey will agree to give every possible aid to the anti-Axis forces short of actual war.

There are two principal factors prompting the United States and Britain to throw off their customary mask and engage thus in open, undisguised operations to bring pressure to bear on neutral states. One is a desire to induce in neutrals an exaggerated view of what was accomplished at Moscow and convey a quite fictitious impression of the real importance of the unannounced results of the conference there. The other is growing Anglo-American irritation over the whole war situation. The deadlock in the Mediterranean, coupled with the tremendous sacrifices involved in the fierce fighting in the Pacific without any compensating gains, has brought the utmost uneasiness to the anti-Axis leaders. Indeed so closely interlocked are the various war fronts that the crushing blow just inflicted on America's fighting power in the South Pacific has made a full display of joint Anglo-American power in the Mediterranean impossible. For this reason the anti-Axis Powers are making such hectic endeavors to improve their seriously impaired war position by a concentrated attempt to drag in the still neutral states, particularly those which border on the Mediterranean.

It is, however, inconceivable that the neutral countries who have steadfastly maintained their neutrality up till now, in spite of constant pressure and difficulties, will at this stage of the war commit the folly of plunging into the hostilities, especially when the situation is so unfavorable to Britain and America on every front and with all East Asia so solidly united as one against them.

A Year Ago Today

November 17, 1942

Despite the mutual understanding which has been reached by the Chungking Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists for the cessation of encroachment upon each other's sphere of influence and the promotion of cooperation, reports indicate that both factions are carrying out secret espionage work to undermine the power of the opposing group. The Chungking faction is sending secret workers to the zones under the domination of the Communists to uncover the underground maneuverings of the Chinese Reds, while the Communists are counter-attacking by reorganizing the police system and inflicting death penalties on those found to be Chungking workers masquerading as Communists.

Greater East Asia and The Monroe Doctrine

By KOSAKU TAMURA
(From the Kokusaiho Gaiko Zasshi)
III

The United States insists on discharging her duty as guardian for the Central and South American countries, no matter whether they like it or not. It is not clear how Wilson interpreted the word of guardian, but there is no doubt that he regarded his country as the protector and the Central and South American countries as the protected. Speaking at Topeka on February 2, 1916, he further declared: "We have made ourselves the guarantors of the rights of national sovereignty and of popular sovereignty on this side of the water on both the continents of the Western Hemisphere. You would be ashamed, as I would be ashamed, to withdraw one inch from that handsome guarantee, for it is a handsome guarantee. America knows that the only thing that sustains the Monroe Doctrine and all the inferences that flow from it is her own moral and physical force. The Monroe Doctrine is not part of international law. It has never been formally accepted by any international agreement. The Monroe Doctrine merely rests upon the statement of the United States that if certain things happen she will do certain things. So, nothing sustains the honor of the United States in respect of these long-cherished and long-admired promises except her own moral and physical force."

This speech was made with the object of soliciting public support for the famous naval expansion plan of 1916, designed to build "a big navy second to none in the world" at the time of the first World War when America was still maintaining neutrality. By physical force was meant the naval strength. In other words, Wilson meant to say that the Monroe Doctrine could only be maintained with a strong military force in the background. Not only is this point of view clearly set forth either in a book written by Taft or in articles written by Castle, but the present Secretary of the Navy Knox frankly stated it in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives on January 17, 1941. He said that it was due entirely to Britain's assistance that America has succeeded in maintaining the Monroe Doctrine, for Britain's powerful navy could prevent the invasion of the American Continents by European countries across the ocean. The British navy had never menaced America during the past 125 years, he said, and the reason why European naval Powers refrained from interference with America in the interval was that they held the British navy in dread.

Reserve Must Be Used

This testimony must be taken with some reserve, since it was one given for the purpose of securing the passage through Congress of the Lend-Lease Bill designed to aid Britain. It nevertheless deserves attention in that it admits that it was with a strong military force in the background that the Monroe Doctrine could be maintained, that is, it was maintained by dint of the valuable aid given by the British navy when the American navy was still in its infancy. It may be mentioned that Wilson, who arrogated to America the position of guarantor or guardian added in his message referred to, lest his assertion should wound the susceptibilities of small nations, that the Governments of all countries in the American Continents held a position of true equality and unquestionable independence. This was, of course, the necessary precaution for him to take.

The document in which the attitude of the American Government toward Central and South American countries was set forth most candidly and boldly was the famous instruction given by Olney, the Secretary of State, to Bayard, the American Ambassador to Britain, on July 20, 1895. The document embodies the protest filed by the American Government with the British Government in regard to the border dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana, but it constitutes at the same time a diplomatic document in which the American Government explained the Monroe Doctrine most completely. It contains the following highly presumptuous statement: "Today, the United States is practically sovereign on this Continent, and its fiat is law upon the subject to which it confines its interposition. Why? It is because, in addition to all other grounds, its infinite resources combined with the isolated position render it master of the situation and practically invulnerable as against any or all other Powers."

Setting apart the presumptuousness of the attitude betrayed in this document, there is something very suggestive in the courage and conviction with which an American statesman could make such an assertion in an official communication to the British Government.

Attitude Was Different

Concerning the attitude of the American Government toward the Western Hemisphere, its attitude toward the countries in the southern part of South America has been different from that adopted toward the regions on the Caribbean Sea since Webster's speech on April 14, 1826. Toward Cuba and Puerto Rico on the Caribbean Sea especially, America's traditional policy has been for annexing them at the first opportunity. It is actually on record that the American Government rejected the proposal made by the British Government in 1852 for an exchange of Notes among the Governments of Britain, America and France mutually repudiating all intention to annex Cuba.

The letter in which Everett, the Secretary of State, rejected the above-mentioned proposal is regarded, together with the Olney instructions referred to, as a most bold and detailed diplomatic document concerning the Monroe Doctrine. In the concluding part of the letter we find the following statement: "M. de Turgot and Lord Malmesbury put forward, as the reason for entering into such a compact, 'the attacks which have latterly been made on the island of Cuba by lawless bands of adventurers from the United States, with the avowed design of taking possession of that island.' The President is convinced that the conclusion of such a treaty, instead of putting a stop to these lawless proceedings, would give a new and powerful impetus to them. It would strike a death-blow to the conservative policy hitherto pursued in this country toward Cuba. No administration of this Government, however strong in the public confidence in other respects could stand a day under the odium of having stipulated with the great Powers of Europe, that in no future time, under no change of circumstances, by no amicable arrangement with Spain, by no act of lawful war (should that calamity unfortunately occur, by no consent of the inhabitants of the island, should they, like the possessions of Spain on the American Continent, succeed in rendering themselves independent."

Seward Explains

Seward, the Secretary of State, explained the attitude of the American Government toward this problem even more clearly in his letter of instruction to the American Minister to Spain in 1861 as follows: "The United States has a traditional policy in regard to the islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico, which are dependencies of Spain. In view of the propinquity of these islands to our own coast, the United States has felt it its right and duty to watch them and prevent their falling into the hands of an inimical Power. It has constantly indulged the belief that it might hope at some day to acquire those islands by just and lawful means, with the consent of their sovereign. In the meantime, the United States has believed it to be most conducive to its present and ulterior safety and interests that Cuba and Puerto Rico remain in the possession and ownership of Spain."

This American desire was finally satisfied. As the result of the war which she forced on Spain in 1898, America acquired the territorial rights over Puerto Rico and the right of disposing of Cuba as she pleased. In his Message dated December 6, 1904, Theodore Roosevelt, while pointing out that there was a difference between South and North America in the application of the Monroe Doctrine, referred to the steps which the American Government had taken in regard to the countries washed by the Caribbean Sea—Cuba, Venezuela and Panama in particular. Taft in his book "America and Peace," also mentions that although the Monroe Doctrine applies alike to both Continents of North and South America, there was a difference of degree in its application to the countries on the Caribbean Sea and far-off countries like Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

The Monroe Doctrine is hostile to any action on the part of non-American countries (originally, it was aimed against the four countries of the Holy Alliance, but it was later extended to all European countries and as Japan rose in influence, it came to be aimed against all non-American countries) to extend their territory to the Western Hemisphere and implant their political influence, but it is judiciously silent as to how it regards America's own action in developing and expanding her influence in the Western Hemisphere. As for the American Government, it takes the view that America does not stand to suffer any restraint in her development and expansion in the Western Hemisphere on account of the Monroe Doctorine. America may be likened to a selfish man who, while forbidding others to shoot within a prescribed zone, goes about himself in search of game within this forbidden zone. In the Caribbean Sea region, America is taking whatever action she wants and this to the extent she thinks necessary, as for instance, the acquisition of territorial rights and the setting up of protectorate.

Does Not Deem Expedient

As Castle points out, it is not because she finds it impossible but because she does not deem it expedient that she does not expand her territory in the Western Hemisphere. Cuba, Haiti, Dominica, Panama and Nicaragua are all independent States nominally, but they are American possessions, to all intents and purposes. While avoiding the burden which would result from turning them into her possessions, she is reaping benefits only. This is what her Caribbean policy amounts to. By putting up a high embankment in the shape of the Monroe Doctrine in the Western Hemisphere, America has been carrying out the imperialistic expansionist policy behind this embankment. Such, in effect, is her Caribbean policy. Though very closely related to each other, the Monroe Doctrine and the Caribbean policy are not the same thing, however. The good neighborly policy which Franklin Roosevelt proclaimed soon after he assumed power was an attempt to modify the Caribbean policy which, having been pursued too boldly, had provoked ill-feeling among the small nations, as Sumner Welles indicated in his address at George Washington University on December 10, 1934.

In the Joint Declaration of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, Manchoukuo and China affirm their mutual regard for each other's sovereignty and territorial intergrity and declare their intention to take all measures requisite for cooperation on the basis of reciprocity with a view to promoting good neighborliness, joint defense against Comintern and economic collaboration. Again, according to the Treaty of Peace between Thailand and France, it is agreed between the contracting parties that such disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of this Treaty as may be found impossible of friendly solution by diplomatic means between them should be referred to the Japanese Government for settlement by mediation.

The above-mentioned Declaration and Treaty are the only political agreements now in existence which are designed to regulate the relationship of countries other than Japan within Greater East Asia. Pacts of this kind are few and far between in regard to the application of the Monroe Doctrine also, for the Monroe Doctrine aiming chiefly at the regulation of relations between America and European countries concerning the Western Hemisphere, makes no mention whatever as regards the relationship between the countries other than the United States within the Western Hemisphere. Even in the extended interpretation subsequently put on the Doctrine, hardly any reference is made to such relationship. The question which presents itself immediately is, therefore, what attitude the United States will adopt in the event of the outbreak of a war between countries within the Western Hemisphere.

(To Be Continued)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

God is a ship,
Wherein men safely make voyage
Through the ocean of birth and death:

Joy and bliss of this earth,
Falsely so deemed,
Tempestuously buffet them:

The cares of this earth
Weigh them down unto sinking:

The hurricane of passion
Falleth upon them, to overwhelm them:

But in God
They are safe,

11 Years of Progress

(From the Shonan Sinbun)

Eleven years ago, not a small portion of the world frowned on the people of Manchoukuo, who were making a bid to realize their national aspirations, the creation of an Empire all their own, freed from all fetters that mitigate progress. Today, only 11 short years afterward, the world at large has in Manchoukuo an object-lesson in city planning, governmental administration, national progress and international relationships. We recall having read in The Economist, Britain's leading publication on world economic affairs, on March 20, 1937—nearly five years after Manchoukuo had been in existence—these startling statements: "Two facts about Manchoukuo are commonly known in the western world. The first is that, in the western view, it does not exist. The second is that it lives on soya beans." At best, these statements reflected a poor appraisal of the true conditions in Manchoukuo for, even in 1937, that Empire was forging its way inexorably ahead, with new industries springing up here, there and everywhere: wide spaces opened up for agriculture and mining to feed the many manufacturing plants that had come into existence.

Manchoukuo's phenomenal industrial progress is reflected in a recent survey conducted by economic experts. The report, revealing the big and valuable contribution Manchoukuo is making to the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, gave facts and figures which can only make other countries envious of Manchoukuo's progress. It revealed that the end of the first five-year program in March last year saw increases of 154 per cent in the production of steel ingots in Manchoukuo, while the production of structural steel increased to 264 per cent, lead 1,200 per cent and zinc 400 per cent. And the end of March this year under the second five-year program, further increases in production were recorded: pig iron increasing 15 per cent over the year before, steel ingots 50 per cent, structural steel 114 per cent, copper 300 per cent and zinc over 200 per cent. Further increases in pig iron and steel production can confidently be expected with the completion shortly of new blast furnaces by the Penhsihu Iron and Colliery Company and the Showa Steel Works. The production of aluminum has also greatly expanded, while the manufacture of gasoline from coal by the method of direct liquefaction is being stepped up. Airplane, tank and other armament factories in Manchoukuo are briskly operating, while the Empire's power generating capacity assures it of continued industrial development. Both the Suifeng and Fengman dams are larger than the Hoover Dam in the United States, and have a greater power generating capacity.

Nor is Manchoukuo's progress limited to the industrial field. In agriculture, too, the Empire is producing vast quantities of food grains; while the soya bean is the main produce, it is by no means the only produce of the land. Manchoukuo is now virtually one of the inexhaustible granaries of Greater East Asia.

In the short space of 11 years—short, as far as the history of a nation goes—there is hardly a power of note that can afford to overlook the existence of so dynamic a country as Manchoukuo. The Empire's political prestige and the influence the country now wields in world affairs have grown with the industrial and economic progress of Manchoukuo. Those who, in 1932, frowned upon the people of Manchoukuo when they took the first step to realize their national aspirations, must now frown upon themselves, envious of Manchoukuo's progress from a land "overrun by bandits" (as they were all too prone to say) to an Empire for whose progress in little more than a decade there can scarcely be found a parallel in history. Manchoukuo's development since her founding is a shining example of what nations, cooperating with Japan on the basis of equality and common prosperity can achieve.

American Imperialism

(From The Shanghai Times)

The Monroe Doctrine of the United States, proclaimed in 1823, and the resultant Pan-Americanism have later led to the formulation of that one-sided American policy which requires the rest of the world to keep its hands off so far as the Western Hemisphere is concerned, while reserving for the United States the rights and freedom to interfere with any other part of the globe. Nothing is so typical of American imperialism and plutocracy as this unilateral foreign policy on the part of the United States, its obvious objective being the unrestricted political domination and economic exploitation of the whole world. This American policy for world domination, however, is now suffering a disastrous setback in the present global war, in which Japan and her Axis allies are staking their very existence as independent nations with an absolutely unshakable determination to emancipate humanity from Anglo-American imperialism. Thus, after nearly a century and a quarter of continued growth, which was greatly stimulated by the Spanish-American War and the first World War, American imperialism is now undoubtedly doomed to an early collapse.

The recent trend of history, of which the present global war was an inevitable outgrowth, unmistakably points to the advent of a new period of lasting peace and real justice for all races and nations alike. In fact, human intelligence has already attained a plane sufficiently high to warrant equal opportunity and racial self-determination for mankind as a whole and thereby seal the fate of imperialism and plutocracy for all time to come. Should the Americans fail to take proper cognizance of this fact before it is too late, they can hardly expect to be able to prevent their nation from disintegrating totally when the Axis Powers win the war and succeed in establishing a new order throughout the world. Neither can the Latin American nations afford to remain ignorant of the world situation, which is steadily developing in favor of the complete liberation of humanity from the age-old yoke of Anglo-American imperialism.

In fighting imperialism and plutocracy the Axis Powers are fully confident of their own ability to secure undiminished freedom and independence for the rest of mankind as well as for themselves, for they have at their disposal almost inexhaustible resources of strategic materials, and, what is better still, they are supported in their war effort wholeheartedly by all the oppressed nations of the world. It is, therefore, a foregone conclusion that in the world of tomorrow each and every nation will be allowed to enjoy a full share of security and prosperity in keeping with the principles of racial equality and universal brotherhood, although, needless to say, the Anglo-American plutocrats and hirelings are forfeiting their claims, if any, to the new world order by fighting to oppose it.